

From Europe.

HAIFA, Jan. 8.  
The African, from Liverpool the 26th and Queenstown the 27th, has arrived here. Her date is three days later.  
The American Minister at Paris and London are making persistent efforts to prevent the sailing of the Rappahannock from Cuba.  
The Laird refuse to sell their arms.  
No markets on Friday or Saturday.  
Money rates 6 1/2 to 7. It was expected that bank rates would soon be reduced to 6 per cent.  
FRANCE.—The Corps Legislatif had debated the loan bill at length. M. Thiers and other opposition members spoke in favor of a pacific policy on the part of the government. M. Thiers declared that the government for the Mexican expedition.  
The bill was finally passed by a vote of 242 to 14.  
At a meeting at Atlanta, in which thousands took part, Prince Frederick was formally proclaimed Duke of Holstein, amid the greatest enthusiasm.  
The Saxon troops entered Altena on the 24th of December. The Danes left as the Federal troops approached.  
Rumors of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary continued. Austria was taking energetic steps to suppress such a movement.  
The Danish Ministry tendered their resignation to the king, and it has been accepted.  
England and Russia continue to exercise a pressure in Denmark on the Holstein question.  
Six of the men who were enlisted to serve on board the Federal steamer Kearsarge, at Queenstown, and who were recently disembarked at that port, have been committed for trial. Affidavits were produced showing that they had enlisted for one year, for the purpose of fighting in the service of the United States.  
The commercial news from the Africa was almost entirely unimportant by the advice of the City of London.  
LONDON MARKET.—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs will decline. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tea quiet and unchanged. Iron active and firm.  
American securities, no sales.

The Fate of the Negro Decided.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the proclamation of the President, in the name of Congress and the discussion of the Abolition press about the inevitable negro. All these proclamations, resolutions and discussions amount to nothing.  
The fate of the negro is decided. The Abolitionists have tried him and killed him. One-half of the negroes in this country will be starved to death, and the other half will be killed on the battlefield. The black race will be exterminated just as the Indians have been. When those historical hangings, the Puritans, landed here they passed resolutions to the effect that the earth belonged to the chosen people of God, and that they were the chosen people aforesaid. This principle they will be tried on by the native Americans as fast as possible.  
The descendants of the Puritans have undertaken the same task for the negroes, and will succeed in it if the war is continued much longer. It is impossible for the black race to live on this continent in a state of equality with the whites, and those who force such an equality upon the negro precipitate extermination. The fate of the negro, therefore, is decided by the war and by the progress of events. Instead of troubling ourselves about it, let us pay more attention to the great question, who shall be the next President?—New York Herald.

The Bill of Indictment.

We find in one of our exchanges the following bill of indictment against the present administration. It will be well for the history of our country, for the fame of the party in power, and for the cause of popular liberty, if not a single count in the indictment were sustained by the facts. But, unfortunately, they are all true. What is more unfortunate, is the fact that the friends of the present administration, in their zeal to glorify in the perpetration of the great crimes against constitutional freedom here enumerated:  
1. The freedom of speech has been violated by the arrest and imprisonment of a number of persons, and the utterance of sentiments distasteful to the men in power.  
2. The freedom of the press has been subverted by the suppression of a number of newspapers.  
3. The right to security from arrest when no crime is charged, has been violated in the arrest and incarceration of a large number of persons, denounced by the parasites of the administration as sympathizers with the rebellion.  
4. The right to security from unlawful searches and seizures has been violated in numerous instances, to which violations have been visited and papers, &c. seized without legal authority.  
5. The right of a trial by jury has been refused in the cases of citizens arrested and imprisoned or banished by military order or court martial.  
6. The freedom of every citizen has been taken from him by the illegal and unnecessary suspension of the right to demand the writ of *habeas corpus*.  
7. The right of property has been abrogated by the Emancipation proclamation and the Confiscation act.  
8. The inviolability of contracts has been destroyed by the act which makes depreciated treasury notes a legal tender for all debts.  
9. The freedom of religious worship has been violated on repeated occasions by the interference of military officers with the exercise of religious worship.  
10. The right of States to the management of their militia has been taken from them by the Conscription act, which places the whole military strength of the country at the disposal of the President.  
11. The formation of the State of "West Virginia" was a violation of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution.  
12. The heretofore undisputed right of the people to elect their legislators and rulers has been taken from them, and the will of the majority disregarded, in a manner not only manifest in the manner in which elections have recently been carried by the grossest corruption in the Northern States, and by military orders in the border States of the South.

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JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.  
Tuesday, January 12, 1864.

A Few Facts and Figures About Finance.

The purity of a Democratic form of government consists in free speech and a free press by which all the acts of the administration of the government are freely discussed, that what may be ill done by the executive heads may be understood by the people and that will be remedied by their ballots, and the next administration more clearly represent the will of the people in the policy of government to be pursued.  
And it is understood among all business men that success can only be obtained by a careful knowledge of their income and expenses. Thus we see that the able financier becomes a millionaire while the man who goes forward with his expenses, without reflection, is certain in the end to become a bankrupt. What is true of individuals and corporations is also true of the financial management of the government—for what is the government, indeed, but a corporate body in which every one is a stockholder and interested in its being able and carefully managed.  
We therefore intend to take a brief view of the financial matters of our own government, and see what a careful analysis and calm reasoning will point out as the result of their management for the past two and a half years.

The Debt of the United States.

In July, 1863, \$2,125,000,000. At the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration, two years and a half ago, the total indebtedness of the government was some \$50,000,000, making the expense of the two years ending last July, \$2,075,000,000. Imagine the war to be carried on until July, 1864, and the most hopeful of us prophesy an earlier conclusion of it, at an expense of \$2,500,000,000—and this is a small estimate, and our national debt will then be, in even figures, \$3,075,000,000. Placing the entire population of the country at 21,000,000—omitting the negroes—and we find that every man, woman and child, as a stockholder in the government, will be indebted about one hundred dollars each to the government for the bad management of its finances for less than four years—or, take the heads of families, the voting and armed population, and each man stands indebted about seven hundred dollars.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Another of the old pioneers has gone to his rest.  
Robert Stevens, one of the oldest settlers of this county, died at his residence, near this city, on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever, after a protracted illness. His funeral took place from the Congregational Church, on the 8th, and was attended by a vast concourse of citizens. The funeral discourse was by the Rev. John Kidd, was what might have been expected from that worthy and talented minister. It was able, eloquent and appropriate.

Information Wanted.

Will some interesting individual inform us how many loyal leaguers have initiated in this county under the recent call. We have it from good authority that three Democrats to one leaguer have volunteered from the county. These loyal leaguers are a patriotic set of fellows, very.

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Another Silly Farce.

The State Teacher's Convention recently held at Springfield contained as many members of doubtful loyalty that it was deemed prudent to call upon Governor Yates to administer the oath of allegiance to them.  
While the Governor was wearing these teachers of young ideas how to shoot not to commit treason, he should have administered oaths to them not to commit theft, forgery, perjury, adultery or any other of the cardinal crimes. If there is danger of our teachers becoming traitors, surely there is much more danger of their committing some of the other crimes mentioned; and our amiable Governor should adopt precaution against the erring dispositions of those instructors of the youth of our State.  
This policy of oath-taking is becoming ridiculously prevalent. This swearing people not to commit crimes, looks very much as if there were just grounds for apprehension that they were inclined to the immoral. If a man is not loyal and patriotic by nature and principle, a thousand oaths would not make him so.

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The News.

The rebels have been quite active lately in Western Virginia. Pittsburgh Lee and Imboden, on Friday, surrounded Petersburg, drove the Federals out of Barrington and threatened Cumberland, Md. Subsequently, however, they retired in the direction of Staunton, and all is now quiet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An official document has been captured, containing the plans of the projected raid. The rebels were to take out the railroad at Martinsburg, made prisoners of all the Federal forces between that point and New Creek, and taken Petersburg and Cumberland; but the whole project has resulted in a complete failure.  
Longstreet has driven the Federals back from the "latter" during his "day's" skirmishing, and they were reinforced by Ewell; that he has now about 40,000 men; and that he has been ordered to take Knoxville, but the whole project has resulted in a complete failure.  
The proceedings before the court in the Valandigham case are to be carried up to the U. S. Supreme Court by Mr. Pugh, for review. The democracy are holding meetings all over Ohio to raise a fund for the benefit of the illustrious exile.  
From New Orleans we have a statement that the rebel forces in the Southwest are concentrating in Central Texas, with the view of dividing the Federals from the positions lately occupied by them on the coast of that State. Preparations are being made to meet such a movement.  
Bills are to be introduced in Congress during the present week for a reduction of the salaries of all military and naval officers to one-half of their present rates.  
The Military Committee of the Senate and House had a conference Saturday, and agreed to amend the conscription bill by fixing \$500 as the amount of compensation for the services of the conscripts; and to provide for a single draft, instead of three years as at present.  
The main body of Lee's army is engaged in the campaign between Gettysburg and Orange. Some of the cavalry are in the hands of the Federal forces.  
Secretary Chase has come to the determination not to issue any more legal-tenders in any contingency; and it is believed that on more than 2,000 of the notes received the present series is exhausted.  
There are reports that Gen. Meade is to be superseded by Gen. Hancock, and Gen. Burnside, and the latter is to be replaced by the retired Lieut. Secretary Usher and Congressman Dunn are mentioned in connection with the vacant Judge'ship for the District of Columbia.  
The appointment, rumor indicates, Mr. DeFrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, as his successor in the Interior Department.  
Her mother, Mrs. Hammond, is to be tried by court martial, upon charges of fraud and malpractices.  
Indiana has filled her quota of 16,141 under the last call, and has some 2,000 over to apply on the next.

From Washington.

Gen. Meade left for Philadelphia to-day, where he will remain for a few days. An important order, relative to the manner in which troops assigned on the draft and troops are credited, has just been issued by the War Department. It is too long to telegraph.  
Resolutions for investigation into the New York Custom-House frauds will be introduced this week.  
The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatch says:  
Gen. Meade, Hancock, Meigs, and Ingalls arrived here last evening.  
Extraordinary developments concerning the management of affairs at the Cavalry Camp at Gettysburg, in which Ingalls, whom the utmost confidence has been reposed, leaving his duty, and deserting the field. Among the rebel dead were found four commissioned officers. Our loss among the latter was Captain Verano, severely, and Lieut. Rivers, slightly. Gen. Sullivan has a force of cavalry now in pursuit of the enemy. Mr. Myer attempted to capture the deserter, but was repulsed. Maj. Cole on the alert and ready for him. The fight was a gallant one on Cole's part.

From West Virginia.

Headquarters Department of West Virginia, January 10.  
Maj. Cole, in command of a battalion of Maryland cavalry, mounted in Loudon county, was situated at four o'clock this morning by the guerrilla Mosby. The latter's force being nearly 400 strong. After a severe fighting for an hour, Mosby was repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded in the field. Among the rebel dead were found four commissioned officers. Our loss among the latter was Captain Verano, severely, and Lieut. Rivers, slightly. Gen. Sullivan has a force of cavalry now in pursuit of the enemy. Mr. Myer attempted to capture the deserter, but was repulsed. Maj. Cole on the alert and ready for him. The fight was a gallant one on Cole's part.

From Mexico.

New York, Jan. 11.  
By the steamship Columbia, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have highly interesting news from San Domingo.  
Our advices from Mexico represent the French as meeting with almost uninterrupted success in the progress of their different columns through the country. Various cities and towns have been captured by the imperial army, including Guayaquil and Aguascalientes, and the invaders were marching on Juarez' capital, which they expected to occupy by Christmas.  
It was reported by the French and their partisans, that Juarez himself would seek safety by fleeing to Texas.  
From San Domingo we learn that the Spaniards had gained another victory over the insurgents, in front of Puerto Plata, driving them successively from their various positions, though the number of killed and wounded on both sides had been comparatively small. Reinforcements from the Spaniards are constantly arriving, and it was supposed they would soon have sufficient force to overcome all opposition.

What have they Done with It?

The annual reports which accompany the President's message, present a remarkable exhibition of the power and resources of a great nation. The secretary of war shows that our armies exceed those of any nation in the civilized world, and our armament is monstrous in its magnitude, and all the wealth of modern invention has been lavished to its destruction.  
We have a navy of unexampled magnitude, and made impracticable by armament. Our secretary of the treasury has only to set his printing machine in motion, to have all the essentials of power, to carry on a great war. But what has the administration done with the power thus put in its hands? How has it responded to the sacrifice of the people.  
Let the facts answer. This war, which is every day enervating the strength of the people, is not prosecuted with vigor to its conclusions. The navy does nothing; and the army is a victim in the field, the country does nothing to place of public interest of the political war, and the country to close the war. They want it to drag on; and if instant success in the field were within their reach, they would refuse it.

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